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MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 2d. October 1805. Number 1043.

PANTHEON.

Madras Theatre,

On Monday next, the 7th. Oct.

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE PRIZE,

AND

ALL THE WORLD's A STAGE.

Pantheon, 1st. October 1805.

BY ORDER

OF THE

PRIZE AGENTS.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 2d. October

AT THE GODOWN

OF

The Hon'ble Basil Cochrane.

No. 35.

SALE TO COMMENCE

Precisely at 10 O'clock,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

ARTICLES,

BEING A PART OF THE GOODS,

LANDED

FROM THE SHIP

TULERETT,

PRIZE TO

His Majesty's Ship

TERPSICHORE,

WALTER BATHURST, Esq.

COMMANDER.

SIX hundred and fifteen Bags of Fresh Bourbon COFFEE,
Thirty-two Casks of ALOES,
Three Tubs of Ditto.
Two Cases and Six Bottles of SWEET OIL, in bottles,
Five Casks of Brown SUGAR,
Two Casks of BEEF,
Forty-seven Bags of BREAD,
Two Kegs containing CORALS,

AND

Sundry Small Articles,

LANDED SINCE.

The Coffee will be put up in small lots, for the convenience of the Purchasers.

BY ORDER

OF THE

PRIZE AGENTS.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE BEACH,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 2d. October,

At Two O'clock.

SUNDRY SAILS,

ROPES and SPARS.

LANDED FROM

CHASSE MAREE

LA MOUCHE,

PRIZE TO

His Majesty's Ship

P I T T.

BY ORDER

OF THE

PRIZE AGENTS,

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE BEACH,

Fronting the Custom-House,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 3d. October,

At 12 o'Clock,

THE BLOCK AND STORES

OF THE

AMERICAN SHIP,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

DETAINED BY

HIS MAJESTY's SQUADORN

UNDER THE COMMAND

OF

Commodore OSBORNE,

OFF THE

ISLE OF FRANCE,

She is about 300 Tons Burthen,

COPPERED AND SAILS FAST,

AN INVENTORY OF HER

STORES,

WILL BE SHEWN

AT THE AUCTION-ROOM,

CONDITIONS OF SALE

AS USUAL.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE & CO

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 3d. October.

At 1 O'clock,

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE

SCHOONER

B E E,

WITH HER

MASTS, YARDS, STANDING AND RUNNING AND RIGGING

AS FROM SEA,

MEASURING ABOUT FORTY TONS,

OR THEREABOUTS;

She has just undergone a thorough Repair and is new sheathed and Coppered.

A LIST of her STORES and other particulars; may be had by application to Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and Co. or to Messrs. HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

Conditions of Sale.

Ten per Cent. of the purchase Money to be paid down, and the remainder in ten days: The Vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser, the moment she is knocked down.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY the 4th. October,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

THE LIBRARY

OF THE

OFFICERS

OF

His Majesty's 74th. Regiment,

COMPRISING UPWARDS OF

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES,

MOSTLY OF CHOICE & SCARCE

BOOKS,

Catalogues are now ready for distribution.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE FAURE, and Co,

On FRIDAY, the 4th. Instant,

Immediately after the Sale of the Library of the Officers of H. M. 74th. Regt.

A Choice and Scarce Collection

OF

BOOKS,

THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN,

ABOUT LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY.

Catalogues are distribuied.

BY ORDER

OF

THE EXECUTORS

TO THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

G, G, RICHARDSON, Esqr.

DECEASED.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE FAURE & CO.

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE,

On SATURDAY, the 5th. of October,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 11 O'clock.

CONSISTING OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLATE,

Glass Ware,

CHINA, &c. &c.

AND

A VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF

BOOKS;

ALSO,

A FASHIONABLE CARRIAGE, in good repair, with a pair of fast going HORSES,

A BANDY, with HORSE and HARNESS, and a Saddle HORSE, with SADDLE and BRIDLE.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Friday Morning. The Above may be seen on the Premises, any day previous to the Sale.

THE HOUSE and Ground,

ALSO,

THE PROPERTY OF

THE ABOVE ESTATE,

WILL BE DISPOSED OF BY

LOTTERY,

UNDER THE DIRECTIONS OF

THE EXECUTORS,

COLONEL ROBERT BELL,

MR. BINNY & MR. HART.

THE HOUSE & extensive OFFICES & GROUND, on which upwards of 20,000 Pagodas have been expended, & the whole now in thorough repair, is estimated at 15,000 Pagodas.

☞ *The LOTTERY to consist of 600 Tickets, at 25 Pagodas each, which may be had at the Office of Messrs.* BINNY AND DENNISON, *Madras, and of* COLONEL BE[illegible] *at the Mount.*

[illegible]HE *Last Drawn* TICKET of [illegible] First Hundred, to be entitled to the

PRIZE.

BY ORDER

OF THE

PRIZE AGENTS.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 4th. October,

At Eleven o'Clock,

THE REMAINING

ARTICLES

LANDED FROM THE

AMERICAN SHIP

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

DETAINED BY

His Majesty's Squadron,

Off the Isle of France,

Uuder the Command of

Commodore OSBORNE,

CONSISTING OF

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

VIZ.

TWO Hundred and Twenty three Pieces of White Cloth,
One hundred and twenty pieces of Blue Gingham,
Seventy-nine Pieces of Red Gingham,
Two Hundred and Thirty Pieces of Blue Handkerchiefs,
Two Pieces of Large Ditto:
Sixteen Casks of Beef and Pork,
Fourteen Tubs of Grease,
Two Caske of Tar,
One Cask of Turpentine,
Twenty-one Pieces of Copper,
Three Jars of Sweet Oil,
Musquets—Pistols—Cutlasses—Boarding Pikes, &c. &c. &c.

BY ORDER

OF THE

PRIZE AGENT.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THE BEACH

NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On THURSDAY, the 10th. October,

At 12 O'clock,

THE SHIP

Tulerett,

PRIZE TO

His Majesty's Ship

TERPSICHORE,

WALTER BATHURST, *Esq.*

COMMANDER,

THE TULERETT is a remarkably fine Vessel, nearly new, is copper bottomed, and a prime sailer, burthen 250 Tons or thereabouts, with her Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, as she now lies in these Roads.

Length on the Deck, ... 88 feet & 6 inches,
Extreme Breadth, ... 25 feet & 8 ditto,

A List of her Stores may be seen at the Rooms of Messrs. HEEFKE, FAURE and CO. and at the BEACH HOUSE, where permission will be given to visit the Vessel.

Conditions of Sal[illegible]

Ten per Cent. to be paid [illegible] im[illegible]diately after the Sale, and [illegible] within 10 days, i[illegible] Vessel will be [illegible] the first Purch[illegible] and [illegible]ing thereon will be fo[illegible]

The Purchaser is t[illegible] for the sa[illegible] the Vessel [illegible]ter the S[illegible]

TO the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER,

SIR,

A PUBLICATION having appeared in the *Madras Gazette*, dated 17th. Auguſt, 1805, which is intended to inform the Author of Critical REMARKS on the VACCINE diſeaſe: "*That* Cows *are not all ſuſceptible of variolous infection*, nor, can any thing like a Vaccine or, (if I may be allowed the expreſſion,) adds the Writer, "a Jennerean Veſicle, be produced on their teats or udders, either by friction, or inſertion of the moſt virulent Small-pox Matter into thoſe parts."

BY this paragraph it would ſeem, that the Writer intends to ſhew, that Cows are not ſuſceptible of the variolous contagion, and, in order to ſubſtantiate this opinion, has ſtated the reſult of ſeveral experiments, to prove this point.—His concluſion is conveyed in theſe words: "On the inoculated Cows, nothing particular was perceived, except that they appeared rather ſtupid and *dull*, for two or three days, ſubſequent to the operation, but as this might be attributed to their teats having been punctured, we can draw from it no inference whatever, of their having been infected."

Now could a puncture in the Cow's-teat produce dulneſs and ſtupidity, if they were not infected? The only inference that would reaſonally be drawn was, that the Cows were affected by the inoculation. The Writer then adds, "On thoſe whoſe teats had been violently rubbed with Small-pox Matter, *ulcerations appeared on the third day after the friction*, and, from theſe ſores, ſeveral young Children were inoculated and whoſe arms when the Matter was inſerted, inflamed and feſtered."—Now, could the arms inflame and feſter, if the Cows were not infected?

THE Writer then continues to remark; "Which gave me reaſon to hope, that from the ſores on the Cows-teat's, a mild ſort of Small pox, had been produced, particularly as ſome of the Children whoſe arms were inflamed, experienced a ſlight degree of fever." Why ſhould fever ſucceed, if the Cows were not diſeaſed?

IF Cows be not at all affected, or ſuſceptible of the variolous contagion, it appears very unaccountable that they ſhould on the third day after inoculation, appear *dull and ſtupid*, that *ulceration* ſhould ariſe from the ſores of ſeveral Children which were inoculated, and that, when the Matter was inſerted into them, the parts inflamed, and feſtered, and produced fever.

Now could ſuch ſymptoms ariſe, if Cows were not ſuſceptible of receiving the variolous contagion? The experiments appear to contradict the concluſions drawn from them.

IT is probable that in Cows, as in human beings, that the variolous contagion can only be once received, therefore, in making experiments, great care ſhould be taken that the animals on which they are to be made, have not previouſly been infected.

BUT, to ſatisfactorily determine this controverſy, which might ſoon be done by thoſe who have time and reſources, it would be neceſſary to inſert from time to time, and in numerous inſtances, Matter taken from the Greaſe in the HORSE into the Cow, and carefully attend to the conſequences which might reſult.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 2d. October 1805.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD PELLEW, Commander in chief of His Majeſty's Squadron in the Eaſt Indies, has been pleaſed to appoint W. H. DOBBIE Eſq. from His Majeſty's Ship Arrogant, to be a Poſt Captain in the Navy, and to the Command of the Fox Frigate.

Two ships (formerly, the Coromandel, and Althea,) have recently arrived at Tranquebar from the Isle of France, which they left on the 16th. and 20th. of August.

Admiral Linois had not returned to the Island.

Four American Ships, laden with Naval Stores, had arrived from France. For these Stores, General De Caen had merely given a Receipt as Governor of the Islands.—A similar practice obtained during the last War.

No Prizes had arrived, nor had any accounts been received of the proceedings of the Men of War, or Privateers in India.

On the 28th. ultimo, arrived the Portuguese Ship *Ritta Catherina*, Capt. Pina, from Tranquebar; and, on the 29th. the American Ship *Camilla*, Capt. Lincoln, from Batavia, left the 6th. September.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. WILLIAM GARROW MONK, Aſſiſtant under the Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

Mr. JOHN BABINGTON, Aſſiſtant under t[illegible] do.

[illegible] W[illegible] OLIVER, Firſt Aſſiſtant to the Regiſter [illegible] t of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

[illegible] ALAMBERT, of His Majeſty's 69th. [illegible] Camp to his Excellency the [illegible]

[illegible] TON, [illegible] Regiment N. Caval-[illegible]

[illegible] VID WILLISON, 23d. Regt. [illegible] of a company, and Lieut. T. [illegible] Lieuten[illegible]

Lieutenants CLEAVELAND, & MACKINTOSH, to reſume their reſpective Staff Appointments in the Corps of Artillery: the former as Quarter Maſter to the 2d. Battalion, and the latter as Adjutant to the 1ſt. Bat.

Officers Commanding Battalions of Native Infantry Regiments are authorized to RECRUIT, to keep each complete to its eſtabliſhment of nine hundred Privates.

Cornet EDWARD BANNERMAN, is poſted to the 8th. Regiment Native Cavalry.

Cornet ROBERT HUGH RUSSEL, will do duty with the 4th. Cavalry Regiment.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon W. D. GREAVES, to join the 1ſt. Bat. 6th. Regt. N. Infantry.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Aſſiſtant to the Regiſter of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Diviſion of Moorſhedabad.

ADDRESS from the OFFICERS *of His Majeſty's 76th. Regiment, to* GENERAL LORD LAKE.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable GENERAL LORD LAKE, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's Forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

The drafting of His Majeſty's 76th. Regiment of foot, and the conſequent recal of its Officers to Europe, preſents an occaſion, for offering to your Lordſhip, the expreſſion of thoſe ſentiments of ſincere regret, which we feel at no longer having the honor of ſerving under your Lordſhip's command.

The animating recollection of thoſe memorable events, in which His Majeſty's 76th. Regiment has participated during your Lordſhip's brilliant career in Aſia, will not permit us to depart, without offering the moſt grateful tribute of reſpect and admiration, which we all ſhall ever feel, for your Lordſhip's exalted character.

We are no leſs impreſſively called upon, to make our moſt grateful acknowledgements, for thoſe obligations of paternal ſolicitude, your Lordſhip has ſo uniformly beſtowed, by preſerving promotion in the corps, which has ſo materially contributed, to our intereſt and advancement.

In taking leave of your Lordſhip, we earneſtly entreat your Lordſhip's acceptance of our warmeſt regards and moſt cordial wiſhes, that your Lordſhip's life may be long preſerved, to add freſh claims to the gratitude of your country, and to enjoy the rewards, which muſt ever reſult from having ſo greatly contributed to its proſperity and glory.

W. MONSON, *Col. Commanding, for himſelf, and all the Officers of His Majeſty's 76th, Regt. of Foot.*

TO which HIS LORDSHIP *was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.*

To the Honorable COLONEL MONSON, and the OFFICERS of His Majeſty's 76th. Regiment of Foot, &c. &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your Addreſs with great ſatisfaction, and beg leave to aſſure you that your expreſſions of regard are in the higheſt degree [illegible]

The length of time we have been engaged in the ſame ſervice, and the ſeveral arduous ſituations in which we have acted together, are calculated to inſpire ſentiments of ſincere attachment. You have however higher claims to my eſteem than theſe circumſtances could alone produce, your conduct has afforded me repeated proofs of your juſt ſenſe of duty, of your unwearied zeal, and of your diſtinguiſhed bravery, and I muſt ever feel in a high degree indebted to the ſingular exertions of the 76th. Regiment, for that ſucceſs which has on ſo many occaſions crowned our endeavours to promote the cauſe, and ſupport the glory of our Country.

Be aſſured that I ſhall preſerve, through every period of my life, a juſt ſenſe of your important ſervices. It has already formed an agreeable part of my duty to report theſe for the information of our Gracious SOVEREIGN, and I ſhall omit no future occaſion to afford every teſtimony in my power, of the admiration and gratitude, which I conſider due to your Meritorious Corps

In whatever quarter of the world the cauſe of your Country may require your ſervices, you will continue to poſſeſs my moſt affectionate regard and attachment, and I will never ceaſe to feel the warmeſt and moſt cordial intereſt in your fame, welfare, and proſperity.

(Signed) LAKE.

Muttra, Auguſt 24, 1805.

CALCUTTA—12th. September.

Accounts have been received of the ſafe arrival of the Honorable Company's Ships, CASTLE EDEN, Captain Collnett, PRESTON, Captain Sturrock, DEVONSHIRE, Captain Murray, and GENERAL STUART, Captain Rogers, at their moorings at Diamond Harbour.

The Greyhound frigate, accompanied them from Madras, ſhe is alſo in the river.

On Tueſday accounts were received of the arrival of the new ſhip, Shaw Piree, Captain Campbell, from Rangoon, the 18th. ult.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

Columbo 18th. September.

On the 15th. Inſtant, the Brig *Fancy*, Captain CHRISP, from Bombay, Anchored in the Roads.—The *Fancy* left Bombay on the 3d. inſtant, in Company with the CHINA FLEET, under Convoy of H. M. Ship *Sir Edwd. Hughes* & the Hon. Company's Armed Ship *Earl Camden*, & parted with the above Fleet in Lat. 15 N. September 5th.

CALCUTTA,—9th. September.

On Thurſday arrived the ſhip Caſtle of Good Hope, Captain Fulton, from Rangoon, which ſhe left the 18th ult.—We learn by this opportunity, that the French Privateer *(formerly the ſhip Betſy,)* remained at Rangoon; and that H. M. Sloop RATTLESNAKE, arri[illegible] there the day prior to the Caſtle of Good Hope le[illegible]g th[illegible] port.

Alſo arrived the ſhip Eliza, Captain George Davidſon, from Madras, the 24th. ult.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay:—the Lady of CHARLES FORBES, Eſq. of a Son—and the Lady of J. CUMBERLEGE Eſq. of a Daughter.

ARRIVALS:—Sept. 26th. Ship Experiment, Captain Morton, from Calcutta—27th. Ship Sir Lawrence Parſons, Capt. C. James ditto, left 2d. September, Cutter Elizabeth, from Trincomallie, & H. M. Ship St. Fiorenzo, from a Cruiſe.

FRANCFORT JOURNAL,—2d. May.

Intelligence has been received from Gibraltar which leaves no doubt of an immediate attack upon that Garriſon being meditated by the Spaniards, of whoſe movements and preparations for that purpoſe information had reached the Governor, thro' the medium of ſome deſerters from the Camp of St. Roch; and the moſt effectual meaſures were taken to fruſtrate the attempt. It is poſitively ſtated, that the Spaniards are preparing the following force for the purpoſe:—42 gun-boats, each fitted up with a grate to heat red hot ſhot; 20 mortar boats, each carrying a large mortar; 20 howitzer-boats, each carrying a howitzer to throw a ſhell of 9 inches diameter; 6 feluccas, armed; 10 zebecs for carrying ſtores; 12 auxiliary boats, for boarding veſſels; 1 boat, with ſhipwrights and caulkers; corvette, of 18 guns, as a receiving ſhip. The whole to be commanded by Don Franciſco Maurell, a moſt active officer.

General Laſnes is to command the French Army about to be formed on the Spaniſh Frontiers for the profeſſed purpoſe of aiding in the ſiege of Gibraltar.

A Military Agent has been ſent from Madrid to Paris to arrange and combine the intended operation of this Gallo-Spaniſh Army, and a ſimilar Agent is to be ſent from Paris to Madrid.

In addition to a fine new frigate, and two brigs, lately launched at Genoa, a ſhip of 74 guns will be ready for launching in a week, when another of the ſame force will be immediately laid down.

LONDON—30th. April.

A conſiderable reduction has juſt taken place in the ſtaff of this kingdom. Thirteen Majors and Brigadier Generals, employed on the volunteer duty, have been diſcontinued, with their ſeveral Majors of Brigade.

We hear, it is intended by the Iriſh Government immediately to have two encampments on a very extenſive ſcale, the one at Cork, the other on the Curragh of Kildaire.

The French Papers ſtate, that the French [illegible] rations, but *would ſtrike ſeveral blows at once.* We ſhall not be ſurpriſed to find that the Breſt fleet has attempted to put to ſea at the ſame time with the Dutch fleet.

The American Legiſlative Council of New Orleans has proteſted to the Governor of that Territory againſt the Spaniſh Troops which are kept embodied at New Orleans, by the Marquis de Caſſa Calna, late Spaniſh Governor of Louiſiana. It appears that both Mr. Merry our Ambaſſador to the United States, and the French Charge de Affaires to that Government, have written to the Secretary of State, complaining of the meaſures lately adopted for arming the American Merchantmen. Mr. Merry ſtates, that under the pretence of forcing a trade with the Blacks at St. Domingo, ſhips of conſiderable burthen, and completely equipped for war, had ſailed from the port of Philadelphia, bound to the poſſeſſions of his Majeſty's Enemies in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, with cargoes of contraband goods. The French Charge de'Affaires, on the other hand, complains, that theſe armaments have for their object to cover the conveyance of ſupplies to the revolted Negroes in St. Domingo.

There is a report in circulation, which we conceive muſt be unfounded. It is, that certain Members of Adminiſtration affect to tell the Catholic Delegates that Government ſee no proſpect of being able to carry the queſtion in Parliament, as the *Puritans* have acquired ſuch an aſcendancy, and entertain ſuch a prejudice againſt the Catholic Body, as muſt defeat any attempt to remove thir diſabilities at the preſent moment. Thoſe who talk this language muſt be Gentlemen of ſingular humour. The fact is, that certainly not above thirty or forty Members would vote againſt the Catholic Claims, unleſs undue influence were employed; and if Government were to take up the buſineſs, we can hardly imagine a queſtion that would be carried with a more decided concurrence of the talents and property of the Country.

The Dutch force in the Texel, now preparing for ſea, conſiſts of five ſail of the line, four frigates, and about 130 tranſports.

Lord *Chatham* is appointed Governor of Plymouth, in the room of Lord *George Lennox*.

The Ducheſs of *Devonſhire's* complaint is the yellow jaundice. Her Grace, we are happy to find, continues in a progreſſive ſtate of amendment.

A private letter from Malta, contains the following paragraph:—" EGYPT is eager for France, only more, far more eager for Great Britain. The cry there is Engliſh, Engliſh, if we can!—But HATS (in oppoſition to TURBANS) [illegible] all even[illegible]

VACCINE INOCULATION.

It will doubtleſs be highly gratifying to the Public to obſerve the remarkable decreaſe of death by the Small-pox, within the Bills of Mortality, as appears by the following comparative view:—

1803.—	Deaths	1804.—	Deaths.
January	181	January	120
February	121	February	78
March	95	March	44
April	61	April	3[illegible]
May	69	May	38
June	48	June	35
July	53	July	35
Auguſt	67	Auguſt	27
September	85	September	33
October	64	October	50
November	152	November	45
December	180	December	50
Total	1173	Total	586

This decreaſe will appear ſtill more important, when compared with the annexed ſtatement of deaths by Small-pox, for fifty years, within the Bills of Mortality, averaged by ten years:

	Deaths.
From 1750 to 1759	19,642
—— 1760—1769	24,435
—— 1770—1779	22,039
—— 1780—1789	17,121
—— 1790—1799	17,685
Total	100,922 in 50 years.

Making an annual average of 2018 deaths by Small-pox.

The following is an annual ſtatement of deaths by Small-pox, in the preſent century;—

	Deaths		Deaths.
1800	2409	1803	1173
1801	1461	1804	586
1802	1679		7308

Making an annual average of only 1461.

It is hoped, the knowledge of theſe facts will ſtrongly tend to promote the beneficial practice of Vaccine Inoculation; it appearing, that the fatal diſeaſe of Small-pox has progreſſively declined, as the ineſtinable diſcovery of Vaccination has been introduced.

THE STAR,—20th. April.

According to accounts received from Paris, an Auſtrian Courier has arrived at Milan with a letter to the Emperor Napoleon from his Roman and Auſtrian Imperial Majeſty, written with his Majeſty's own hand, on the ſubject of the acknowledgment of the kingdom of Lombardy. In this letter, the Emperor Napoleon is ſtyled by Francis II. *Mon chere Frere*—" My dear Brother."

A letter from Algiers, ſays, " The Engliſh have viſited us five times ſince the Britiſh veſſel was ſent away—and, according to a regulation [illegible] *Charge des Affaires*, and delivered up eleven Engliſhmen, who were in ſlavery—but more than one hundred Engliſh ſtill remain in that unfortunate ſtate."

It was reported at Paris on the 10th. inſt. that the Mulattos of St. Domingo had put Deſſalines to death, and joined the ſtandard of General Farrand, in the town of St. Domingo.

The accounts from *Egypt* are of a very late date. The united Arabs and Mamelukes have again defeated their opponents near Cairo, and it is thought they mean to beſiege Alexandria.

BELL'S MESSENGER,—1ſt April.

The *Moniteur* contains the following letter from Lord *Harrowby*, to Lord G. L. *Gower*, of the 4th Nov. 1804, in which that Miniſter is made to expreſs himſelf, in rather a ſingular manner, upon the ſtate and proſpect of Continental politics. He ſuppoſes that the enormous demand of two millions ſterling of ſubſidy made by the King of Sweden, was in order to get rid of the Engliſh overture. He thinks the Court of Vienna requires a powerful ſtimulus, and doubts whether Ruſſia will give any domonſtrations of activity. His Lordſhip alſo mentions a poſſibility of the Cabinet of Berlin acceding to the views of that power.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM LORD HARROWBY TO LORD GOWER, NOVEMBER 4, 1804.

" I hope you will prevail on Ruſſia, if not to FIRE GREAT GUNS, at leaſt to publiſh THUNDERING MANIFESTOS about the ſeizure of the Chevalier Rumbold.

" Sweden has ſent the account of the expence of 25,000 men, amounting to about 48,000,000 of livres tournois; and I conclude from it, that the Swediſh Miniſters have made this account on purpoſe to have it rejected.

" The diſpatch of this day is particularly calculated for the Court of Berlin, becauſe it has hitherto ſhewn very little inclination to thoſe views. But even Vienna requires much ſpurring on; it appears from the repo[illegible] of Sir Arthur Paget, that affairs have not been more forwarded by the negotiation of Raſumowſky.

" As long as they will complain on the one part, and not make any propoſals on the other, it will be impoſſible to get forward. The Envoys from England and Ruſſia, at Vienna, muſt be able to ſay, at the ſame time, make a defenſive alliance with us, in caſe the conſequences of the Treaty cauſe a war with France; ſee here the number of Ruſſian troops which you may calculate upon; here you have the plan of the campaign: there what we propoſed, if ſucceſsful, and here the ſubſidies which England will give. If no overtures can be made ſufficiently explicit and poſitive to obtain a clear anſwer, it cannot be hoped that Auſtria will be obliged to declare herſelf. Another year will elapſe with pro[illegible]ſals on the one part, and rejections on the other; ſo t[illegible] reſiſtance, always ſuppoſed fruitleſs, will at laſt be[illegible] indeed.

" Although we dare not preſs Ruſſia to proceed immediately to active meaſures; yet if, contrary to our expectation, ſhe ſhould be inclined to proceed, you will take care not to oppoſe it, eſpecially if Pruſſia ſhould be inclined to take a part with her.

☞ The above Letter was *ſtolen* with others, from a King's Meſſenger, by a party of French Troops, in december laſt.

THE TENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF NAVAL INQUIRY, AS MADE OUT FOR *HIS MAJESTY's INSPECTION.*

THE Act of the 25th. of His present Majesty, cap. 31, for better regulating the office of the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, directed, that the several provisions therein contained should take place on the 1st. of July, 1785, but they were not carried into effect till the 1st. of January, 1786—we understand the delay was occasioned by the necessity of making some previous official arrangements,

In that month, *Alexander Trotter, Esq.* who had lately been a Clerk in the Navy Pay-office, was appointed PAYMASTER by *Lord Melville*, and he states, that he acted as *Deputy to the Treasurer* in all the duties attached to the situation, except the appointment of officers and clerks.

As the directions of the act are positive, that the issues of money for navy services shall be made to the Bank, and that the money shall not be drawn from thence but for navy services, it appeared to us, that if the directions of the act had been observed, the circumstance which we have before noticed, that the sums standing in the name of the Treasurer at the Bank were less than his appropriated balances, could not have existed.

We therefore deemed it our duty to enquire minutely into the cause of such deficiencies, and with this view, we first examined Mr. *Trotter*, and afterwards *Lord Melville.*

Mr. Trotter, when first called upon to account for these deficiencies, said he could not precisely explain the cause of them—but afterwards acknowledged, that he had been in the practice of drawing money from the Bank in large sums, and lodging it in the hands of private bankers, previously to its being issued to the sub-accountants for the public service.

This practice, he states, was introduced about the year 1786, with the knowledge and approbation of the Treasurer. Lord Melville admits that he did permit Mr. Trotter to lodge the public money in his private bankers hands, but not, as it would seem, to the extent understood by Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Trotter, on being questioned whether he had derived any profit or advantage from the money withdrawn by him from the Bank, refused to answer, under the provisions of the fifth clause of the Act by which we are constituted; and he availed himself of this clause in every question which bore any relation to the use or employment of the public money, either by himself or Lord Melville; urging in the latter case, that as he had drawn all the money from the Bank in the first instance, he conceived himself implicated in its subsequent appropriation.

Mr. Trotter gave us to understand, that money applicable to navy services, which had been advanced by him to Lord Melville, was employed by his Lordship in the public service of the state; and that he was led to this conclusion in consequence of a considerable sum so advanced, having been returned to him by Mr. Long, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury.

Upon this statement we issued our precept to Lord Melville, for an account of monies received by him, or any person on his account, or by his order, from the Paymaster of the Navy, between the 1st of July 1785, and the 31st of December, 1800, stating when such monies were received; and also the times when, and the persons by whom the same were returned to the Bank or the Paymaster.

In answer to that precept, we received from his Lordship the following letter:—

" Gentlemen, " *Wimbledon, 30th June.* 1804.

I have received your requisition, of date the 26th instant. It is impossible for me to furnish you with the account you ask. It is more than four years since I left the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and at that period of doing so, having accounted for every sum impressed into my hands, I transferred the whole existing balance to the account of my successor. From that time, I never considered any one paper or voucher that remained in my hands as of the smallest use to myself or any other person, and consequently, being often in the practice, since I retired to Scotland, of employing occasionally some time in assorting my papers, and destroying those that were useless, I am satisfied there does not exist any one material by which I could make up such an account as you specify. But, independently of that circumstance, I think it right to remind you, that during a [illegible] part of the time I was Treasurer of the Navy, I held other very confidental situations in Government, and was intimately connected with others. So situated I did not decline giving occasional accommodation from the funds in the Treasurer's hands to other services, not connected with my official situation as Treasurer of the Navy, If I had materials to make up such an account as you require, I could not do it without disclosing delicate and confidental transactions of Government, which my duty to the public must have restrained me from revealing. (Signed) " MELVILLE."

Desirous of being furnished with an account of the sums issued to the Bank for the service of the navy, which had been drawn from thence, and appr[illegible]iated to any other public service, and jud[illegible] that some note or record of such transactio[illegible] [illegible]ght to have been preserved in the Navy Pay Office, we issued our precept to the present Treasurer, for an account of the sums of money which had been advanced or lent by the Treasurers of the Navy, or by their directions, to any public department, or applied by them to services not connected with their official situation as Treasurers of the Navy, between the 1st. of January, 1786, and the 31st. of December, 1803. In answer to which, he informed us, that there were no documents in the Office, which enabled him to return any such account. We did not apply to the Navy Board for information respecting the sums which had been so appropriated, as those transactions are stated to have taken place without the knowledge of that Board.

Lord Melville, in his examination, objected to answering any question on this subject, relying on the fifth clause of the Act, by which we are constituted, and also upon the circumstances alluded to in his letter before recited.

He also declined, and upon the same grounds, to inform us whether he had derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for carrying on the current service of the navy, between the 1st. of January, 1786, and the 31st. of May, 1800; that is, from the time of the operation of the Act for lodging the money in the Bank, to the time of his quitting office.

However the apprehension of disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of Government might operate with Lord Melville, in withholding information respecting advances to other departments, we do not perceive how that apprehension can at all account for his refusing to state, whether he derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of money issued for the services of the navy? If his Lordship had received into his hands such monies only as were advanced by him to other departments, and had replaced them as soon as they were repaid, he could not have derived any profit or advantage from such transactions, however repugnant they might be to the provisions of the legislature for the safe custody of the public money.

Although we were not able to ascertain what monies were paid over or advanced to Lord Melville, yet, independent of such advances, Mr. Trotter admits, in the latter part of his examination, that in following his Lordship's instructions, or in acting in his affairs, as his private agent, he had occasionally laid out for his use or benefit from ten to twenty thousand pounds, without considering whether he was previously in advance to his Lordship, or whether such advances were made from his public or private balances.

Mr. Trotter not only drew money from the Bank in large sums, which he deposited with his private bankers, Messrs Thomas Coutts and Co. but he also prevailed with the sub-accountants to deposit the greater part of their balances with that house. One of them indeed, the Cashier of the Victualling, acquiesced with reluctance, having always before that time kept his balance at the Bank, and wishing still to keep it there; he stated to us, that it was by direction of Mr. Trotter that he opened an account with Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. where he took credit for the sums advanced to him by Mr. Trotter's drafts on that house; but that he drew out those sums as the public service required, and kept the greater part of his balance at the Bank, were he deposited such sums as were advanced to him by drafts on the Bank.

Mr. Trotter states, that between the years 1791 and 1799, the greatest part of the monies drawn by him from the Bank passed through the hands of Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. that the monies so drawn were sometimes placed to his credit in his accounts with them, and at others were carried immediately to the credit of the respective sub-accountants; and that the consent of the Treasurer to this measure was signified to him in a conversation, in which he represented the facility that would be afforded to the public business, and the additional security to the treasurer, by the drafts being left with the bankers, instead of their being sent to the Bank, and the money brought from thence, at his risk, by the messengers of the office.

Lord Melville states, that he certainly did permit Mr. Trotter to lodge any money drawn from the Bank for public purposes in his private Bankers hands, during the period that it was not demanded for the purposes for which it was drawn—but it is to be inferred from his evidence, that he intended Mr. Trotter to draw upon the Bank for the amount only of the assignments made on him by the different boards (an account of which is furnished to him daily,) and that the balance of such sums, till demanded, should alone be lodged by Mr. Trotter in the hands of his private Bankers. The reason given by his Lordships for this permission is, the opinion, that it would add more facility to the conduct of the business of the office in the multitude of small payments to be made, than if the money were to be deposited, according to the constitution of the office, *in an iron chest*—and that the various parties receiving small payments would be less liable to be imposed upon than if they were each to receive drafts for such small sums upon the Bank, at such a distance from the office after its removal to Somerset-place.

Although the larger demands upon the Treasurer are paid by drafts, a necessity for making the small payments in money has always existed, and the money necessary for this purpose is of course drawn from the Bank. The sums so drawn, if conveniency only had been studied, should have been placed in the charge of th[illegible] different sub-accountants, by w[illegible] [illegible]uch [illegible]mands are paid, and not kept in the hands of the Paymaster, who is not a disburser of public money, except that issued for the payment of Exchequer fees.

With respect to the risk of bringing the money from the Bank, and of the loss or embezzlement of the drafts by the messengers of the Pay office, we do not find that the apprehensions entertained on this subject arose from the experience of former losses—for none are known to have happened.

The opinion which we had formed of the insufficiency of the motives assigned for the departure from the Act of Parliament, is confirmed by the enquiries instituted, and the measures taken in consequence thereof by the succeeding treasurers.

Lord Harrowby, the immediate successor of Lord Melville, disapproved of the practice, as being inconsistent with the spirit of the Act, & as he had just quitted the office of the Paymaster of the Army, where similar regulations had been established and carried into effect without any complaint of inconvenience, he was desirous of putting the office of Treasurer of the Navy upon the same footing, but, previously to his directing an alteration, he deemed it necessary to enquire minutely into the validity of the reasons urged against the change. His Lordship had nearly completed the necessary enquiries, to satisfy his mind that the difficulties and inconveniences which might arise in the detail of the business from this change, were not sufficient to alter the opinion he had formed, when he was prevented by a severe illness from attending further to the business of the office.

The Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, who succeeded Lord Harrowby, put a final stop to the practice of drawing the money out of the Bank, and lodging it in the hands of a private banker, in the summer of 1802, from a conviction that such practice was inconsistent with the spirit of the Act for the regulation of the office of the Treasurer of the Navy, and that the conveniences which were suggested to result from it, in facilitating the transaction of business, were not of weight sufficient to justify the continuance of such an irregularity. The Sub-Accountants were likewise directed to lodge their balances in the Bank.

Mr. Bathurst states, that no representations were made to him of inconveniences resulting from this change of system; and Mr. Trotter himself allows, that no material inconveniencies did arise. Mr, Trotter, a few days before he quitted office, proposed to the Right Honorable George Tierney, the then Treasurer, that instead of drafts being given to the Sub-Accountants on the Bank payable to them or bearer, the Paymaster should, from time to time, direct such sums as might be necessary to be transferred from the Treasurer's account at the Bank to the accounts of the Sub-Accountants. This proposal, which, if adhered to, would be an effectual bar to his successors receiving money into their own hands by their drafts on the Bank, was adopted by Mr. Tierney; and we learn from Mr. Latham, who acted as his paymaster, that no inconvenience was experienced from this mode of transfer, nor was he aware of any facility or advantage from the intervention of a private banker,

As it is the strongest refutation of the reasoning urging for a departure from the regulations established by the Act of Parliament, that these regulations have been since carried into execution without inconvenience, we shall not dwell longer on this subject; but we feel it incumbent on us to declare our opinion, that the circumstance which actually led to the withdrawing of the money in large sums from the Bank, previously to its being issued to the Sub-Accountants for the Public Service, was the opportunity thereby afforded to the application of it to purposes of private use and advantage.

As an additional security against the public money being drawn from the Bank for any but public purposes, it is directed by the Act of Parliament, that in each draft shall be specified the head of service for which it is drawn, and that without this specification the draft shall not be deemed a voucher to the Bank for the payment; and it has been stated to us, that this form has been strictly adhered to, and that no money has been drawn from the Bank without specifying a particuler head of service.

Such drafts might be in all cases sufficient authority to the Bank; but, when used by the Paymaster to draw money into his own possession, and for other purposes than the services specified, it has been a palpable evasion of the Act.

As we could not obtain information from Mr. Trotter as to the manner in which the public money had been disposed of, between the time of its being drawn from the bank, and the time of its being applied to the public service, we called upon Mr. Thomas Wilson, the Chief Clerk in the Bill and Remittance department of the Navy Pay Office, a branch lately established, but who has been generally employed as an assistant to the Paymaster, and by whom one of the accounts rendered to us of the disposition of the Treasurer's balances was signed.

The evidence given by Mr. Wilson is of an [illegible]traordinary nature; he avowed having de[illegible] [illegible] advantage from the use or employment of money issued for the payment of Exchequer fees, the charge of which was transferred to him by Mr. Trotter in the year 1800; but he objected to answering every question put to him, as to the disposition of the public balances, or the advantage derived by the Paymaster therefrom, or even to giving any explanation of the official account of the Treasurer's balances, although signed by himself; and pleaded his being protected by the 5th. Clause of the Act by which this commission is constituted, although he declared that he had not derived any profit, advantage, or benefit whatever, from or in consequence of the public money having been applied to private use by any person or persons.

Such conduct in a person in office appeared to us by no means creditable; and, if it were generally adopted, it might be the means of rendering ineffectual all such commissions of enquity as that under which we act.

Having no other means of obtaining information as to the manner in which the public money had been applied to private use, and the extent to which it had been carried, but by resorting to Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. we examined Edmund Antrobus, Esq. the principal acting partner in that house. From him we learned that Mr. Trotter, during the time he was Paymaster, had five accounts with this house, of the following descriptions, viz.

An account, in his name, as Paymaster, which commenced the 10. of January, 1786, and was closed on the 4th of March, 1801. This account was principally confined to the money received from the Exchequer for the payment of Exchequer fees, and some other contingencies.

An account, in his own name, which commenced the 1st of April, 1786, and his now open —To this account the greater part of the monies drawn from the Bank was carried, and blended with his private monies.

A separate account, which commenced the 5th. of April 1788, and was closed the 23d of September, 1781.—In this account the money drawn from the Bank has also been blended with his private money.

A private account, which commenced the 9th. of October, 1789, and was closed the 8th. of February, 1793 —This account was first described by Mr. Antrobus as containing public money; but, upon a further investigation, he desired to alter that statement.

An account, in trust, for the estate of Adam Jellicoe, Esq deceased, which commenced the 19th. of May 1800 —To this account was carried the money recovered from the estate of Mr. Adam Jellicoe, late Deputy Paymaster of the Navy, which will be hereafter explained.

By the evidence of Mr. Antrobus it appears, that public mouey received by Messrs Thomas Coutts and Co. from the Bank, on Mr. Trotter's drafts has been invested in Exchequer and Navy Bills, lent upon the security of stock, and employed by Mr. Trotter in discounting private bills, and that considerable purchases of Bank and East India Stock, were made by Messrs. Thos. Coutts and Co. on account of Mr. Trotter.

The money received by Messrs. Thos. Coutts and Co. by the drafts of Mr. Trotter on the Bank, appears to have been money issued for Navy services, because Mr. Trotter had no private account there, and drew upon the Bank solely as the agent or attorney of the Treasurer of the Navy.

If official convenience only had been the object in opening accounts with Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. it might have been expected that the public money placed there would have been separated concerns, and kept under clear and distinct heads. Instead of this obvious caution, we do not find that even any open declaration was made to the house of the property entrusted to them; and the whole of the public money received on account of Mr. Trotter by his drafts on the Bank, was placed to his private accounts, and so mixed with other monies, that the one could not be distinguished from the other; nor could it be discovered, upon the face of the accounts, from whom several of the sums were received, or to whom paid; & Mr. Trotter himself could not ascertain whether certain advances of money made by him to Lord Melville, were from his public or private balances. The manner of keeping Mr. Trotter's accounts is also assigned by Lord Melville as a reason for his not being able to answer some questions which were put to him, relative to the employment of the public money.

It was not in our power, without the assistance of Mr. Trotter, to distinguish whether many of the items in the accounts related to private money; and Mr. Trotter, when called upon, refused to give us that assistance. We have therefore entered in the Appendix, copies of the accounts. The inspection of these accounts will afford much fuller information of the manner in which the public money has been applied than any description which it is in our power to give.

We have distinguished in the accounts the sums that were received by Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. by Mr. Trotter's drafts on the Bank.

The part of the account rendered to us, entitled Mr. Trotter's separate account, contains only a few entries of money received by his drafts on the Bank; but the money so received appears distinctly on the face of the account to have been applied to private purp[illegible]

Although the only direct p[illegible] have been able to obtain of publ[illegible] ing been carried to the [illegible] accounts with M[illegible] is, by their ha[illegible] drafts on the B[illegible]

(Conclu[illegible]

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

LINES:

FOUND IN THE SCITE OF A MARQUE, AT BELLARY.

HERE ſat encamped amid confuſions train;
By Coolies worried, and by Bearers bored;
A Youth, whom ſad misfortune, and diſdain,
Drove to the land, where Swamy is adored.

With every moment comes a freſh demand;
The fleeting RUPEES diſappear in ſcores,
Eſcape as ſwift as thought his trembling hand;
And yet unſatisfied each Cooley roars

Grant me kind Heaven! a reſpite from their bawl,
Nor make me more a *conduit* for your ſtores:
Give me but PEACE, and I reſign them all;
And quit the land, which Swamy's power adores.

HUGH GHABRA.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 3d. October,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 *O'clok,*

SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO

COARSE HATS,

AND

SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR

COCKADES,

ALSO

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX

STOCKS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 3d. October,

At 11 *O'clock,*

TEN CHESTS

of

BLACK TEA.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 3d. October,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 12 *o'Clock.*

The Remainder

OF

PLATE,

Advertised for Sale

On MONDAY Laſt,

TWO

Casks of Brandy,

TWENTY FOUR DOZENS OF

FRENCH CLARET,

AND

TWENTY FOUR DOZENS OF

MADEIRA,

At the ſame time,

A HANDSOME EUROPE MAHOGANY

Secretary,

belonging to the estate of the late

JOSIAH WEBBE, *Esq.*

Advertiſement,

PROBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament, of GILBERT GEDDE RICHARDSON Eſquire, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to COLONEL ROBERT BELL and JOHN BINNY and WILLIAM HART Eſquires, three of the Executors in the Will named. All Perſons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted forthwith to State their Claims, pay their debts, and deliver property to the ſaid Executors.

Fort St. George, 30th. Sept. 1805.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Firm of CHASE, CHINNERY, MACDOUALL and Co. of Madras, Merchants and Co-partners, that the DEED of TRUST between the ſaid late Firm, and Meſſrs. JOHN KENWORTHY, JAMES BALFOUR, and THOMAS PARRY, Truſtees on behalf of themſelves, and the other Creditors of the ſaid Firm, who ſhall ſign the ſame, now lies for ſignature at the Office of the Agent for the Truſtees in Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras, where it will remain for that purpoſe for the period of Six Months, for ſuch of the Creditors as are now in India, and will be open for Signature for the period of Eighteen Months for ſuch of the Creditors as are in England or elſewhere.

E. WATTS, *Agent*,

FOR THE TRUSTEES.

Fort St. George, 27th. September, 1805.

Advertisement.

FRANCK AND THOMSON

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM

THE SUBSCRIBERS

TO THEIR LOTTERY

FOR

Lustres, &c.

THAT THE DRAWING

IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TILL THE

FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER

ENSUING,

When it will poſitively take place.

Madras, October 1ſt. 1805

Frieght to Calcutta,

THE SHIP

Sir Lawrence Parsons,

CAPT. CHARLES JAMES,

WILL SAIL FOR

CALCUTTA,

On or before the 7th. Instant,

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

CAPTAIN C. JAMES,

AT THE OFFICE

OF THE

Deputy Master Attendant.

Madras, 1st. October 1805.

For Sale on Commission.

AT MR. RANKEN'S,

NEAR THE MARKET,

BLACK-TOWN:

A SYSTEM

OF

Practical ARITHMETIC,

ADAPTED TO

BRITISH INDIA,

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION

OF

His Excellency the Most Noble

RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K P.

&c. &c. &c.

BY

Griffith Jones.

PRICE TWENTY ARCOT RUPEES.

For Sale ON COMMISSION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

EIGHT LARGE CASKS

of

EUROPE TWISTED

HORSE HAIR.

New Tontine for Children.

MESSIEURS

COLT, BAKER, HART & Co,

PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH A

New Tontine FOR CHILDREN,

To be divided into Three Claſſes:

THE First Claſs, to conſiſt of Children under the age of Two Years, and to expire in Eighteen Years.

The Second, of Children between Two and Five, and to expire in Fifteen Years, and

The Third, of Children between Five and Ten Years of Age, and to expire in Ten Years.

The SUBSCRIPTION for each MEMBER in either CLASS, *Three Hundred Star Pagodas.*

It having been found on the moſt accurate calculation, drawn from Hypotheſes of the firſt eſtimation, that out of 100 Children exiſting at 2 Years of Age, only 66 can ſurvive to the Age of 20.—Out of 100 of the Age of 5, only 80 can ſurvive to the Age of 20.—And out of 1000 of the Age of 10, only 881 will ſurvive to the Age of 20.

Hence if the Fund produce a Net-compound Intereſt of 9 per Cent. per annum, each Member will be entitled at the expiration of the time to the following Dividends, viz.

1st. Class, ... *Pags.*	2,144	0	0
2d. Ditto, ...	1,366	22	0
3d. Ditto, ...	806	5	70

If the Fund produce only 8 per Cent. the Dividend will be as follows:

1st. Class, ...	1,816	15	62
2d. Ditto, ...	1,189	23	31
3d. Ditto, ...	724	29	0

ARTICLES:

First.—Five Gentlemen to be elected Annually, by a Majority of the Subſcribers as Directors, who will tranſact all buſineſs relative to the Tontine, and in the event of any Caſualty happening to two or more of the Directors, either by death or removal, other Directors ſhall be choſen by a General Meeting.

Second.—A Majority of Directors to decide.

Third.—Subſcribers at the expiration of the time, may receive their Dividend, either in Madras, London, Bengal or Bombay, where Subſcriptions will be received by the following Gentlemen, viz.

LONDON—*Meſſrs. Lubbock, Colt and Co.*
CALCUTTA—*Meſſrs. Trail, Palmer and Co.*
BOMBAY—*Meſſrs. Bruce, Fawcett and Co.*

AND AT

MADRAS—*Meſſrs. Colt, Baker, Hart and Co.*

Fourth.—At an Annual Meeting of the Subſcribers, the accounts to be examined and paſſed, and an abſtract publiſhed in the Madras Gazette, ſhewing the ſtate of each Claſs—the average of Intereſt, loſſes, and value of a Share. The funds to be inveſted in Government Bonds, or in other approved ſecurity.

Fifth.—Any perſon may purchaſe a Share at any time ſubſequent to the commencement of the Inſtitution on paying the value of a Share at the time of purchaſing.

Sixth.—Two or more Shares may be taken out for one Member.

Madras, 25th. Sept. 1805.

PONDICHERY.

SOME claims having been made upon this PRIZE FUND ſince the plan, delivered to Government by the late Gen. Sir JOHN BRAITHWAITE, was accepted, the Diſtribution has been neceſſarily deferred on that account, but as the Right Hon. the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL iſſued an order for an anticipated payment to the claimants of the 73d. and 74th. Regiments on account of their embarkation for Europe, it is intended to make an immediate general Diſtribution, as ſoon as the claims can be aſcertained. All thoſe, therefore, who have neglected to ſend in their claims to us, as AGENTS for the Diſtribution, are requeſted to take notice, that none can be received later than the firſt day of December next, when the Liſts will be completed, and Diſtribution will be made by us on the 15th. of that month.

COLT, BAKER, HART & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION.

Fort St. George, 25th. Sept. 1805.

Calcutta TOWN-HALL LOTTERY,

FOR 1805,

FOR SICCA RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED Thouſand, (500,000)

UNDER THE

SANCTION AND PATRONAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

IN COUNCIL;

To be conducted, under the immediate Superintendence and Management of a Committee,

CONSISTING OF

PETER SPEKE,
H. T. COLEBROOKE,
J. H. HARINGTON,
J. FOMBELLE,
G. DOWDESWELL,

AND

JAMES ALEXANDER, ESQRS.

Members of the Committee, appointed by the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, to carry into effect the reſolutions paſſed by them on the 21ſt. of February 1804—with whom His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, has been pleaſed to aſſociate

M. CAMPBELL, Eſq. SUB-TREASURER,
WILLIAM EGERTON, Eſq. DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,

AND

Captain ANBUREY, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SCHEME of the Lottery.

5000 Tickets, at 100 Sicca Rupees each, is Sicca Rupees 5 00,000

1	Prize of	-	1,00,000
2	Prizes each	50,000	1,00 000
3	Ditto -	20,000	60,000
4	Ditto -	10 000	40,000
8	Ditto -	5,000	40,000
22	Ditto -	1,000	22,000
60	Ditto -	500	30,000
900	Ditto -	120	1,08,000

1,000 Prizes,
4,000 Blanks,

5,000 Tickets, Sa. Rs. 5,00,000

1ſt.—The twentieth drawn Ticket, on the laſt day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of Rupees 50,000

2d—The fifteeuth drawn Ticket, on the laſt day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of Rupees 20,000.

3d—Ten per Centum will be deducted from the amount of the Prizes, to be applied (in addition to the Funds ariſiug from whatever ſurplus may remain of the ſum provided for carrying into effect the reſolutions paſſed on the 21ſt of February, 1804,) to the purpoſe of erecting a Town Hall, for the general convenience of the Settlement, and for the reception of the Statues of Marquis WELLESLEY and Marquis CORNWALLIS.

4th—A further Deduction of two per Centum, will be made from the amount of the prizes, to defray the expence attending the Lottery; any overplus, to be appropriated to the propoſed building.

5th—It is intended, that the Drawing of the Lottery ſhall commence on WEDNESDAY, the 1ſt of January, 1806.

6th—The amount of the prizes (after the preſcribed deductions) will be paid at the General Treaſury at Calcutta, thirt[illegible] after the drawing of the Lottery ſhall have been completed.

7th—Tickets, to be ſigned by not leſs than two Commiſſioners, may be h[illegible], on application to the Secretary to the Comm[illegible]ee, at the General Treaſury at Calcutta; [illegible] Meſſrs. HARINGTON, COCKBURN [illegible]d HARINGTON, at Fort St. George; [illegible]d to Meſ[illegible] FORBES and Co. at Bombay.

8th—As the profits ariſing [illegible]m the preſent Lottery will be inadequate to the purpoſe of completing the public Edifice propoſed to be conſtructed, a Lottery will be offered, annually, to the public, under the ſame ſanction and ſuperintendence, until the requiſite Funds ſhall have been provided.

Publiſhed by Order of the Committee.

R. F. ANSTER, *Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, *July* 10, 1805.

A True Copy,
R. F. ANST[illegible]
Secretary [illegible] *[illegible]mmittee.*

MADRAS:—PRINTED [illegible] HN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*